

# All That for ... This?

## What Resulted after World War II

[John Wear](#)

The Red Army brought Moscow-trained secret policemen into every Soviet-occupied country, put local communists in control of the national media, and dismantled youth groups and other civic organizations. The Soviets also brutally arrested, murdered and deported people whom they believed to be anti-Soviet, and enforced a policy of ethnic cleansing.<sup>[1]</sup>

On March 5, 1946, less than 10 months after the defeat of Germany, Winston Churchill made his dramatic “Iron Curtain” speech in Fulton, Missouri. Churchill stated in this speech: “A shadow has fallen upon the scenes so lately lighted by the Allied victory...The Communist parties, which were very small in all these Eastern states of Europe, have been raised to pre-eminence and power far beyond their numbers and are seeking everywhere to obtain totalitarian control.”<sup>[2]</sup> Churchill thus acknowledged that the Soviet Union was obtaining control of Eastern Europe. A war allegedly fought for democracy and freedom had turned into an enduring nightmare for the people of the Eastern European nations.

## World War II’s Historical Legacy

The end of World War II inexorably led to the start of the Cold War. Germany’s mortal enemy during the war—the Soviet Union—soon became the tacit or declared enemy of every non-communist nation in Europe and North America. However, even after the exposure of the evil nature of the Soviet Union, historians continued to write that Germany bore sole responsibility for starting World War II in Europe. History is written by the victors, and the victors did everything possible to make their actions look good. As Winston Churchill famously stated in the late 1940s, “History will be kind to me because I intend to write it.”<sup>[3]</sup>

Powerful vested entrenched interests organized to frustrate and hide the truth concerning the origins of World War II. The methods followed by the various groups interested in blacking out historical truth fell into four main categories: 1) denying revisionist historians access to public documents which were freely available to establishment historians; 2) intimidating publishers from publishing revisionist books and articles; 3) ignoring or obscuring revisionist publications; and 4) smearing revisionist authors and their books. As a result, history became the chief intellectual casualty of World War II.<sup>[4]</sup>

The archives in the West have been managed to present a version of history acceptable to the established authority. Documents and photographs damaging to the Allies have conveniently disappeared from the archives. As one American professor states: “In my 30 years as a scholar of American history, I have never known the archives to appear to be so much of a political agency of the executive branch as it is now. One used to think of the archivist of the United States as a professional scholar. Now he has become someone who fills a political bill.” The cover-up goes on to the present day.<sup>[5]</sup>

Historians who questioned the official version of the origins of World War II placed in jeopardy both their professional reputation and their livelihood. In this regard, Harry Elmer Barnes wrote:

*In all essential features, the United States has moved over into the Nineteen Eighty-Four pattern of intellectual life. But there is one important and depressing difference. In Nineteen Eighty-Four, Orwell implies that historians have to be hired by the government and forced to falsify facts. In this country, today, and it is also true of most other nations, the professional historians gladly falsify history quite voluntarily, and with no direct cost to the government. The ultimate and direct cost may, of course, be a potent contribution to incalculable calamity....*

*A state of abject terror and intimidation exists among the majority of professional American historians whose views accord with the facts on the question of responsibility for the Second World War. The writer of this review has published a brief brochure on "The Struggle against the Historical Blackout," which endeavors to set forth a few of the salient facts about the attempts to suppress the truth in this matter. Several leading publicists have written the author stating that, on the basis of their personal experience, it is an understatement of the facts. Yet, the majority of the historians to whom this has been sent and are personally known to the author to share his views have feared even to acknowledge the receipt or possession of the brochure. Only a handful have dared to express approval and encouragement. It is no exaggeration to say that the American Smearbund, operating through newspaper columnists, radio commentators, pressure-group intrigue and espionage, and academic pressures and fears, has accomplished about as much in the way of intimidating honest intellectuals in this country as Hitler, Goebbels, Himmler, the Gestapo and the concentration camps were able to do in Nazi Germany.* [6]

Harry Elmer Barnes wrote that the dogma surrounding Hitler's sole responsibility for starting World War II is unprecedented in modern history. Barnes said: "It is unlikely that there has been any vested interest in dogma, opinion and politics since the birth, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ equal in intensity to that built up around the allegation that Hitler was solely responsible for the outbreak of war in 1939." [7]

The Allied atrocities associated with World War II also became a dangerous topic to examine too thoroughly. Only atrocities committed by the Germans were subjected to intensive investigation and given worldwide publicity. Historians have denied or ignored many atrocities committed by the Allies during and after World War II. [8]

For example, traditional historians have dismissed James Bacque's research which documents that approximately 1 million German prisoners of war (POWs) were murdered in American and French POW camps. One historian who disputes Bacque's work states: "He placed responsibility for these supposed deaths firmly at the feet of the American leadership, whom he accused of pursuing a deliberate policy of revenge, and then concealing the 'truth' beneath layers of creative accounting. Bacque's claims not only called into question the strongly held American belief that they had fought a moral war, but effectively accused American leaders of crimes against humanity." [9]

The evidence, however, is overwhelming that the Western Allies murdered many hundreds of thousands of Germans in their POW camps. American leaders were guilty of enormous crimes against the German people after World War II. The United States also did not fight a moral war against Germany. President Roosevelt misled the American public into supporting the war, and prolonged the war with his policy of unconditional surrender. Eisenhower and American military leaders also intentionally allowed the Soviet Union to take over Eastern Europe, thereby subjecting its people to the terrible tyranny of Soviet rule.

In a monstrous absurdity, a \$120-million American-taxpayer-funded memorial to Dwight Eisenhower is currently under construction. How Eisenhower has become a national hero is a testament to the power

of carefully crafted historical propaganda. Eisenhower personally oversaw the deliberate mass murder of hundreds of thousands of German POWs who were starved to death or died of disease and exposure. He should be remembered as a major war criminal rather than as an American hero. [\[10\]](#)

### **The Historical Blackout Gets Worse**

Harry Elmer Barnes, who died in 1968, did not foresee that the historical blackout would become even worse in regard to the Holocaust story. Initially relatively little was written about the alleged genocide of European Jewry. For example, three of the best-known works on World War II history are Gen. Eisenhower's 559-page *Crusade in Europe*, Winston Churchill's six-volume *The Second World War* (4,448 pages total), and Gen. de Gaulle's three-volume *Mémoires de guerre* (2,054 pages total). Published from 1948 to 1959, these books in 7,061 pages of writing make no mention of anything related to the "Holocaust". [\[11\]](#)

Most of what was written about the Holocaust story was based on eyewitness testimony from claimed Jewish survivors of the German camps. The historical blackout forces sought to intimidate German eyewitnesses from writing about their observations in the German concentration camps. When Thies Christophersen published *The Auschwitz Lie* in 1973, he was charged with "popular incitement," "contempt against the state," and defamation of the Jews. Christophersen spent a year in prison even though the charge of popular incitement was eventually dropped. All Christophersen had done was to write about his experiences while he was working in Auschwitz in 1944. [\[12\]](#)

German Judge Wilhelm Stäglich later published an account of his Auschwitz observations in the October 1973 issue of the magazine *Nation Europa*. Stäglich's public challenge to the official version of life at Auschwitz brought forth severe reprisals from the German government. Stäglich was induced to resign his job as a judge in Hamburg, his health having been affected by a harassment campaign against him. German authorities also attempted to deprive Stäglich of his pension, eventually settling on a 20% reduction in his pension for a five-year period. Finally, in a crowning absurdity, Stäglich was deprived of the doctoral degree he had earned at the University of Göttingen in 1951. [\[13\]](#)

Prematurely retired, Stäglich worked for several years on an extensive study of the evidence supposedly substantiating systematic murder by gassing at Auschwitz. The book resulting from his study, *Der Auschwitz Mythos*, disputes the various "proofs" offered for the Auschwitz myth and is a damning analysis of the postwar trials staged by the Allies. The publication of *Der Auschwitz Mythos* in West Germany in 1979 caused the defenders of the Holocaust story to censor Stäglich's book. Nevertheless, all but seven of the 10,000 copies of the first edition of *Der Auschwitz Mythos* had been sold by the time the book was ordered seized by the German government. [\[14\]](#)

Wilhelm Stäglich wrote in 1984 concerning the intellectual subservience and guilt inculcated in most Germans since the end of World War II:

*We Germans, in spite of the repeated assurances to the contrary of our puppet politicians, are politically and intellectually no longer a sovereign nation since our defeat in the Second World War. Our political subservience, which is apparent in the fact of the breaking up of the Reich and the incorporation of the individual pieces into the extant power blocks of the East and of the West, has had as its consequence a corresponding subservience. Escape from this intellectual subservience is prevented primarily by the guilt complex inculcated in most Germans through the "reeducation" instituted in 1945. This guilt complex is*

*based primarily on the Holocaust Legend. Therefore for we Germans the struggle against what I have called the "Auschwitz Myth" is so frightfully important.* [15]

Germany passed laws soon after the publication of Stäglich's book making it a felony to dispute any aspect of the Holocaust story. Similar laws were eventually passed in the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czech Republic, France, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Spain, Switzerland and the European Union. [16] The obvious question is: What kind of historical truth needs criminal sanctions to protect it? The Holocaust story would not need criminal sanctions to protect it if it was historically accurate.

European scholars who have questioned the Holocaust story have suffered tremendous hardships. For example, French revisionist Dr. Robert Faurisson lost his professorship in 1991, was viciously beaten by thugs who were never caught or prosecuted, and was the defendant in numerous law suits. Faurisson believed that revisionist historians are up against a religion. Faurisson said: "The belief in the Holocaust is a religion. We have to fight against this religion, but I don't know how to fight a religion. Revisionists can look at demographic figures, historical documents, forensic evidence, etc., but there is no example in history of reason destroying a religion." [17]

Revisionists have also been persecuted in countries where questioning the Holocaust story is still legal. Canadian revisionist Ernst Zündel was tried in 1985 and 1988 in Toronto, Canada for the alleged crime of knowingly publishing "false news." All Zündel had ever done was publicly dispute the Holocaust story. Even though Zündel won both cases on appeal, he continued to be attacked and persecuted in Canada. In 1995 his Toronto residence was the target of an arson attack resulting in over \$400,000 of damages. Zündel was also the recipient of a parcel bomb that was defused by the Toronto Police bomb squad.

Zündel later moved to rural Tennessee to live with his wife Ingrid Rimland. In February 2003 Zündel was arrested in Tennessee for alleged immigration violations and deported back to Canada. Zündel was forced to spend over two years in solitary confinement in a small Toronto jail cell even though he was never charged with a crime. Zündel was deported to Germany in March 2005, where he was tried and convicted of inciting racial hatred and defaming the memory of the dead. Zündel spent five years in prison in Germany and thereafter was barred from returning to the US, even just to visit his wife in Tennessee.

Zündel's persecution illustrates the power of the historical-blackout forces. Zündel wrote from his Toronto jail cell:

*The media and educational system have dumbed the people down to a level hitherto unknown in the civilized world. They are modern-day zombie populations, led around by the nose—mentally so manipulated that they cannot think straight, much less act in their own self-interest, either as individuals or as societies and states. Both in spirit and in reality, they have become the tax-paying cash cows and playthings of an alien oligarchy.* [18]

Some people in the United States have been forced to abandon their revisionist work even though U.S. citizens enjoy the First Amendment right to free speech. For example, David Cole, whose parents are both Jewish, was very effective in the 1990s in promulgating revisionist viewpoints. He was so effective that the Jewish Defense League threatened him into recanting his views. In January 1998 Cole changed his name to David Stein to protect himself, and he became publicly known as a right-wing Hollywood

Republican. In May 2013 David Cole was exposed by a former friend and is now using his original name again. Hopefully his right to free speech will be respected in the future.

Traditional historians and academics are all forced to uphold the Holocaust story to keep their jobs. Most historians write as if all aspects of the Holocaust story are well documented and irrefutable. For example, one historian who laments the outlawing of Holocaust revisionism states: “The Holocaust is an incontestable fact.”<sup>[19]</sup> However, major aspects of the Holocaust story are easily contestable. It is a felony in many European countries to question the Holocaust story because major aspects of the Holocaust story are easy to disprove.

Defenders of the Holocaust story have also taken extreme measures to prosecute perpetrators of the alleged crimes. John Demjanjuk, for example, was found not guilty by the Israeli Supreme Court in 1993 of being “Ivan the Terrible” at Treblinka. Demjanjuk returned to his home in Cleveland, Ohio and looked forward to a peaceful retirement after spending years on death row in Israel. Unfortunately, in 2001 Demjanjuk was charged again on the grounds that he had allegedly been a guard named Ivan Demjanjuk at the Sobibór camp in Poland.

On May 11, 2009, Demjanjuk was deported from Cleveland to be tried in Germany. On May 12, 2011, Demjanjuk was convicted by a German criminal court as an accessory to the murder of 27,900 people at Sobibór and sentenced to five years in prison. No evidence was presented at Demjanjuk’s trial linking him to specific crimes. Instead, Demjanjuk was convicted under a new line of German legal thinking that a person who served at an alleged death camp can be charged as an accessory to murder because the camp’s sole function was to kill people. No proof of participation in a specific crime is required. Demjanjuk died in Germany before his appeal could be heard by a German Appellate Court.<sup>[20]</sup>

This new line of German legal standards is breathtaking in its unfairness. It incorrectly assumes that some German concentration camps were used for the sole purpose of exterminating people when, in fact, none of them was. Moreover, this proposed German law finds a person guilty merely for being at a certain camp. People can be found guilty of a crime even when no evidence is presented that they committed a crime. The Simon Wiesenthal Center continued to help prosecute other elderly veteran German guards under this new line of German legal thinking after Demjanjuk’s conviction.<sup>[21]</sup>

The Holocaust story is being used to increasingly restrict free speech. Moshe Kantor, president of the European Jewish Congress, spoke at the International Holocaust Remembrance Day at the European Parliament ceremony in Brussels on January 27, 2014. Kantor rejected free speech arguments over what he called the worldwide spread of anti-Semitism. Anti-Semitism is “not an opinion—it’s a crime,” he said. Kantor apparently wants to criminalize any speech, symbols or gestures that Jews consider to be anti-Semitic.<sup>[22]</sup>

### **Successful Guilt Campaign in Germany**

Upon Germany’s unconditional surrender in May 1945, the Allies initiated a highly successful campaign to brainwash Germans and make them assume guilt for many of their actions before and during World War II. The Allied perpetual campaign of negative publicity has prevented an objective analysis of Germany’s involvement in the war. The fact that the Allies forced World War II onto Germany has been almost totally removed from public discussion.

Friedrich Grimm, a renowned German authority on international law, was shown samples of new leaflets printed soon after the war in German to be distributed by the Allies throughout Germany. Describing German war crimes, the leaflets were the first step in the reeducation program designed for Germany. Grimm suggested to an Allied officer that since the war was over, it was time to stop the libel. The Allied officer replied: "Why no, we're just getting started. We'll continue this atrocity campaign, we'll increase it till no one will want to hear a good word about the Germans anymore, till whatever sympathy there is for you in other countries is completely destroyed, and until the Germans themselves become so mixed up they won't know what they're doing!" [23]

Guilt pervades Germany as a result of the Allied propaganda campaign. German guilt is so powerful that it has caused the German government to make enormous reparation payments and offer humble apologies to the Allies, while ignoring the atrocities committed by the Allies against the German people. Millions of German expellees have paid reparations to survivors of the German concentration camps even though these German expellees had their land and personal possessions taken from them without compensation. German schoolchildren are repeatedly taught about crimes committed by National Socialist Germany, with little or nothing ever taught about their ancestors' tragic sufferings. [24]

German children are taught from early childhood to view the Third Reich as solely bad, wrong, criminal and despicable. In the spring of 2001, Anna Rau, the 17-year-old daughter of German president Johannes Rau, was interviewed by a German TV station. Anna Rau discussed what was taught in school about history:

*As to the question what we are learning in school when history is taught, I can answer simply with the term National Socialism. Nothing else seems to matter. Everything about the Second World War really gets on my nerves. It is always the same. They start with Hitler, then we talk about Anne Frank, and on the day when we should take a walk in the forest, we have to go and see the movie Schindler's List instead. And this continues when we go to church where in place of learning our religious confirmation instructions we are taught more about the "Holocaust." The final result is obviously that we just don't want to hear about that stuff anymore. It drains us emotionally, and eventually leads to callousness. [25]*

Most people have heard of the National-Socialist book burning. It happened on May 10, 1933, when literature considered pornographic and anti-German was publicly set afire. Few people realize that the Allies removed and then destroyed no fewer than 34,635 titles of books and brochures from German libraries and bookstores after they conquered Germany. This is many times more books destroyed by the Allies than were destroyed by National Socialist Germany. Even today books evincing doubt of the Holocaust story can lead to a house search and confiscation of the incriminating literature, with fines and jail time meted out to the owner of the books. [26]

The destruction of large sections of German literature was part of the Allied re-education program for Germany. Hans Schmidt described his experience of the Allied treatment of Germans after World War II:

*As far as the German people were concerned, the victors wanted only a malleable mass of dispirited, destitute, hungry, cowering and defenseless Teutons who knew the way to physical survival was to placate every whim of the victors. A still proud German was (always!) immediately branded a...Nazi; worse than a criminal....*



*I still vividly remember that soon after our defeat the victors set about to destroy all traditions and institutions that represented Germany. They did this under the spurious concept encased into even more spurious laws "to free the German people from Militarism and National Socialism." Absolutely no organization except the Roman Catholic Church was allowed to continue functioning: not even the Red Cross, nor any other charitable organization, no public or private administration, no bank, no newspaper or magazine, no radio station---the list went on....*

*To me personally it was also disturbing to see that all well-known traditional publications (newspapers and magazines) had been forced out of existence, and new firms with new names appeared on the horizon. In addition all that which we consider part of a nation's historic tradition was purposely destroyed, eradicated or forbidden in Germany, usually under the guise of an alleged de-militarization. Memorials to our fallen soldiers of long ago wars disappeared, the monuments to Kaisers and kings were removed from their pedestals and melted down, and time-honored memorial days could not be found on the new calendars. Instead, many of the current memorial days in the Bundesrepublik are days where the Germans have to pay obeisance to the victors. To this day it is a rarity to find memorials to the dead heroes of World Wars I and II on German soil. Instead, traitors, deserters and anti-German Germans and others...are being honored. When Germans want to see and admire the changing of the honor guard at a grave for the unknown soldier, or pay homage to the war dead, they have to travel to Paris, London, Warsaw, Moscow or Washington.[\[27\]](#)*

It is against the law in present-day Germany to praise the Third Reich in any form or manner. The showing of a swastika is a criminal offense in Germany. German National Socialists who acted admirably during World War II cannot be praised, and many honorable Germans have had their graves desecrated.[\[28\]](#)

The body of Rudolf Hess, for example, was not allowed to stay buried in his chosen Bavarian town of Wunsiedel. Hess, who died in Spandau prison on August 17, 1987, took the risk in 1940 of flying to Scotland to negotiate peace with Great Britain. The town of Wunsiedel became the scene of pilgrimages for people who wanted to honor Hess for his courageous effort. On July 20, 2011, Hess's grave was reopened and his remains were exhumed and then cremated. His ashes were scattered at sea, and his gravestone which bore the epitaph "I took the risk" was destroyed.[\[29\]](#) Apparently it is now hoped that Hess's courageous effort to negotiate peace with Great Britain will be forgotten.

There have been numerous other instances when the graves of German war heroes were officially desecrated or destroyed. In the summer of 2003, Maj. Walter Nowotny's remains were removed from the grave of honor at the Vienna Central Cemetery where they had been placed soon after the 24-year-old pilot crashed in November 1944. An article in the July 13, 2003, edition of the British *Sunday Telegraph* noted that the Luftwaffe hero's remains had been removed from a plot of honor to a pauper's grave.[\[30\]](#)

The Allied charge of bellicosity of the German people that justifies such desecration does not accord with the facts. Pitirim Sorokin in his book *Social and Cultural Dynamics* shows that from the 12<sup>th</sup> century to 1925 the percentage of years in which leading European powers have been at war is as follows: Spain, 67%; Poland and Lithuania, 58%; Greece, 57%; England, 56%; France, 50%; Russia, 46%; Holland, 44%; Austria, 40%; Italy, 36%; and Germany, 28%. Sorokin concludes that Germany has had the smallest percentage of years at war of leading European countries.[\[31\]](#)

## Germany Still Militarily Occupied

U.S. President Harry Truman joined Gen. Dwight Eisenhower and Omar Bradley on July 20, 1945, to watch the American flag officially being raised over the U.S. Sector of Berlin. Speaking without notes, Truman told the American soldiers: “We are not fighting for conquest. There is not one piece of territory or one thing of a monetary nature that we want out of this war.” [\[32\]](#)

It is possible that President Truman believed these words when he spoke them. However, billions of dollars in gold, silver, currency, priceless paintings and art works were stolen from Germany and shipped to the United States. More importantly, German patents and trademarks, completed drawings of German technological advances, and tons of secret documents were stolen by the Allies. Hundreds of German scientists were compelled to immigrate to the United States. As one U.S. government agency admitted, “Operation Paper-Clip” was the first time in history wherein conquerors attempted to bleed dry the inventive power of an entire nation. [\[33\]](#)

The United States did provide financial assistance to Germany via the Marshall Plan. However, the Marshall Plan assistance was mostly a loan, and this loan was paid back in full with interest in the succeeding years. By one estimate the United States confiscated 10 times more German national wealth than the entire amount of Marshall Plan assistance. [\[34\]](#) Another writer estimates that the Americans took from Germany at least 20 times the amount the Germans received under the Marshall Plan. [\[35\]](#)

The Allies also retained control of the German government. Few Americans are aware that no peace treaty concluding World War II was ever signed between Germany and the Allies. The German government from the end of World War II until today has always been a vassal government of the United States. Germany to this day has also always been militarily occupied by the United States. Tens of thousands of American soldiers are stationed in Germany not so much because of the strategic necessities of NATO, but because powerful interests want to make certain that Germany does not “go it alone.” American troops will stay in Germany for as long they are needed to maintain control of Germany. [\[36\]](#)

Although Germany claims to be a democracy in which the will of the people counts, there is no realistic chance that a truly independent party could take power through the election process in Germany. The present German constitution imposed on Germany in 1949 by the victorious Allies ensures that a genuinely patriotic party having the true interests of the German people at heart will never come to power. Treaties later imposed upon Germany by the Allies also require that Germany accept even the most egregious occupation laws as still binding. The German government could not expel the American troops even if it wanted to. [\[37\]](#)

The brainwashing and reeducation of the Germans will probably not cease until the last U.S. soldier and CIA agent leave German soil. They are not stationed in Germany to safeguard the interests of the people of the United States or of Germany. Instead, they are there to suppress freedom of expression regarding important topics in Germany. The ultimate goal is to destroy the great cultural nation of Germany through the falsification of history and the deliberate estrangement of Germans from their identity in a controlled pseudo-democratic system. [\[38\]](#)

## Notes



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[1] Applebaum, Anne, *Iron Curtain: The Crushing of Eastern Europe*, New York: Doubleday, 2012, pp. 192-193.

[2] *Ibid.*

[3] Davies, Norman, *No Simple Victory: World War II in Europe, 1939-1945*, New York: Viking Penguin, 2007, p. 487.

[4] Barnes, Harry Elmer, *Barnes against the Blackout*, Costa Mesa, Cal.: The Institute for Historical Review, 1991, pp. 11, 198.

[5] Bacque, James, *Crimes and Mercies: The Fate of German Civilians under Allied Occupation, 1944-1950*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Vancouver, British Columbia: Talonbooks, 2007, p. 179.

[6] Barnes, Harry Elmer, *Barnes against the Blackout*, Costa Mesa, Cal: The Institute for Historical Review, 1991, pp. 198-199.

[7] *Ibid.*, p. 254.

[8] *Ibid.*, p. 130.

[9] Lowe, Keith, *Savage Continent: Europe in the Aftermath of World War II*, New York: St. Martin's Press, 2012, p. 121.

[10] Piper, Michael Collins, "Genocidal General Venerated with \$120 Million Memorial," *The Barnes Review*, Vol. XIX, No. 5, Sept. /Oct. 2013, pp. 58-59.

[11] Faurisson, Robert, "The Detail," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 17, No. 2, March/April 1998, p. 19. See [http://www.ihr.org/jhr/v17/v17n2p19\\_Faurisson.html](http://www.ihr.org/jhr/v17/v17n2p19_Faurisson.html)

[12] Christophersen, Thies, "Reflections on Auschwitz and West German Justice," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 6, No. 1, Spring 1985, p. 117.

See [http://www.ihr.org/jhr/v06/v06p117\\_Christophersen.html](http://www.ihr.org/jhr/v06/v06p117_Christophersen.html)

[13] Stäglich, Wilhelm, *Auschwitz: A Judge Looks at the Evidence*, Institute for Historical Review, 1990, pp. vii-viii, 292.

[14] *Ibid.*, p. viii.

[15] Stäglich, Wilhelm, "Der Auschwitz Mythos: A Book and Its Fate in the German Federal Republic," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Vol. 5, No. 1, Spring 1984, p. 65.

See [http://www.ihr.org/jhr/v05/v05p-47\\_Staglich.html](http://www.ihr.org/jhr/v05/v05p-47_Staglich.html)

[16] Thorn, Victor, *The Holocaust Hoax Exposed: Debunking the 20<sup>th</sup> Century's Biggest Lie*, Washington, D.C.: The Barnes Review, 2012, p. 2 of Foreword.

[17] Speech at the 1992 11<sup>th</sup> International Revisionist Conference in Irvine, Cal., October 10-12. Quoted in Weintraub, Ben, *The Holocaust Dogma of Judaism: Keystone of the New World Order*, Robert L. Brock, Publisher, 1995, p. xiii.

- [18] Zündel, Ernst, *Setting the Record Straight: Letters from Cell #7*, Pigeon Forge, Tenn: Soaring Eagles Gallery, 2004, pp. 80-81.
- [19] Davies, Norman, *No Simple Victory: World War II in Europe, 1939-1945*, New York: Viking Penguin, 2006, p. 489.
- [20] *The Dallas Morning News*, May 7, 2013, p. 9A.
- [21] *Ibid.*
- [22] *The Dallas Morning News*, Jan. 28, 2014, p. 2A.
- [23] Tedor, Richard, *Hitler's Revolution*, Chicago: 2013, p. 263.
- [24] Bacque, James, *Crimes and Mercies: The Fate of German Civilians under Allied Occupation, 1944-1950*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Vancouver, British Columbia: Talonbooks, 2007, pp. 175-177.
- [25] Schmidt, Hans, *Hitler Boys in America: Re-Education Exposed*, Pensacola, Fla.: Hans Schmidt Publications, 2003, pp. 261-262.
- [26] *Ibid.*, pp. 47-48.
- [27] *Ibid.*, pp. 20-21.
- [28] *Ibid.*, p. 261.
- [29] *BBC News Europe*, July 21, 2011.
- [30] Schmidt, Hans, *Hitler Boys in America: Re-Education Exposed*, Pensacola, Fla.: Hans Schmidt Publications, 2003, pp. 268-269.
- [31] Sorokin, Pitirim, *Social and Cultural Dynamics*, New Brunswick, N.J.: Transaction Books, 1985, pp. 548, 558-559.
- [32] Beschloss, Michael R., *The Conquerors: Roosevelt, Truman and the Destruction of Hitler's Germany, 1941-1945*, New York: Simon & Schuster, 2002, p. 257.
- [33] Goodrich, Thomas, *Hellstorm: The Death of Nazi Germany 1944-1947*, Sheridan, Colo.: Aberdeen Books, 2010, p. 282.
- [34] Schmidt, Hans, *Hitler Boys in America: Re-Education Exposed*, Pensacola, Fla.: Hans Schmidt Publications, 2003, pp. 266-267.
- [35] Bacque, James, *Crimes and Mercies: The Fate of German Civilians under Allied Occupation, 1944-1950*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Vancouver, British Columbia: Talonbooks, 2007, p. 167.
- [36] Schmidt, Hans, *Hitler Boys in America: Re-Education Exposed*, Pensacola, Fla.: Hans Schmidt Publications, 2003, pp. 6, 237.
- [37] *Ibid.*, pp. 6-7.
- [38] *Ibid.*, pp. 277, 310.

<b>Author(s):</b>	<a href="#">John Wear</a>
<b>Title:</b>	All That for ... This?
<b>Sources:</b>	
<b>Dates:</b>	published: 2019-10-02, first posted: 2019-10-02 21:12:53

<http://inconvenienthistory.com/11/3/6903>